

SIT

When we *fit down* to our meal, we need not suspect the intrusion of armed uninvited guests. *Decay of Piety.*

16. To *SIT down*. To begin a siege. *Clarendon.*

Nor would the enemy have *sate* down before it, till they had done their business in all other places.

17. To *SIT down*. To rest; to cease satisfied. *Clarendon.*

Here we cannot *fit down*, but still proceed in our search, and look higher for a support. *Rogers.*

18. To *SIT down*. To settle; to fix abode. *Rogers.*

From besides Tanais, the Goths, Huns, and Getae *sat down*. *Spenser.*

19. To *SIT out*. To be without engagement or employment. They are glad, rather than *fit out*, to play very small game, and to make use of arguments, such as will not prove a bare expediency. *Bp. Sanderfon's Judgment.*

20. To *SIT up*. To rise from lying to sitting. *Luke vii.*

21. To *SIT up*. To watch; not to go to bed. *Luke vii.*

Be courteously

And entertain, and feast, *fit up*, and revel;
Call all the great, the fair and spirited dames
Of Rome about thee, and begin a fashion
Of freedom, *Ben. Johnson.*

Some *fit up* late at winter-fires, and sit
Their sharp-edg'd tools. *May.*

Most children shorten that time by *sitting up* with the company at night. *Locke.*

To *SIT*. *v. a.*

1. To keep the seat upon.

Hardly the muse can *fit* the head-strong horse,
Nor would she, if she could, check his impetuous force. *Prior.*

2. [When the reciprocal pronoun follows *fit*, it seems to be an active verb.] To place on a seat.

The happiest youth viewing his progress through,
What perils past, what crosses to ensue,
Would shut the book, and *fit him* down and die. *Shakespeare.*

He came to visit us, and calling for a chair, *sat him* down, and we sat down with him. *Bacon.*

Thus *sat* down,
But not at rest or ease of mind,
They *sat them* down to weep. *Milton.*

3. To be settled to do business.

The court was *sat* before Sir Roger came, but the justices made room for the old knight at the head of them. *Addison.*

SITE. *n. f.* [from *fitus*, Latin.]

1. Situation; local position.

The city self be strongly fortified,
Three sides by *site* it well defended has. *Fairfax.*

Manifold streams of goodly navigable rivers, as so many chains, environed the same *site* and temple. *Bacon.*

If we consider the heart in its constituent parts, we shall find nothing singular, but what is in any muscle. 'Tis only the *site* and posture of their several parts that give it the form and functions of a heart. *Bentley.*

Before my view appear'd a structure fair,
Its *site* uncertain if on earth or air. *Pope.*

2. It is taken by *Thomson* for posture, or situation of a thing with respect to itself; but improperly.

And leaves the semblance of a lover *fix'd*
In melancholy *site*, with head declin'd,
And love-dejected eyes. *Thomson's Spring.*

SITFAST. *n. f.* [from *fit* and *fast*.]

A hard knob growing under the saddle. *Farrar's Dict.*

SITH. *adv.* [from *sith*, Saxon.] Since; seeing that. Obsolete.

What ceremony of odours used about the bodies of the dead! after which custom notwithstanding, *sith* it was their custom, our Lord was contented that his own most precious blood should be intombed. *Hooker.*

Not I, my lord; *sith* true nobility
Warrants these words in princely courtesy. *Shakespeare.*

I thank you for this profit, and from hence
I'll love no friend, *sith* love breeds such offence. *Shakespeare.*

SITHE. *n. f.* [from *sith*, Saxon.] This word is very variously written by authors: I have chosen the orthography which is at once most simple and most agreeable to etymology. The instrument of mowing; a crooked blade joined at right angles to a long pole.

Let fame, that all hunt after in their lives,
Live registred upon our brazen tombs;
And then grace us in the disgrace of death:
When, spight of cormorant-devouring time,
Th' endeavour of this present breath may buy
That honour which shall bate his *sythe's* keen edge;
And make us heirs of all eternity. *Shakespeare.*

Time is commonly drawn upon tombs, in gardens, and other places, an old man, bald, winged with a *sythe*, and an hour-glass. *Peasam on Drawing.*

There rude impetuous rage does storm and fret;
And there, as master of this murdering brood,
Swinging a huge *sythe*, stands impartial death,
With endless business almost out of breath. *Craghew.*

The milk-maid singeth blithe,
And the mower whets his *sithe*. *Milton.*

SIX

The brazen trumpets kindle rage no more;
But useless lances into *sithes* shall bend,
And the broad falchion in a plough-share end. *Pope.*

Grav'd o'er their seats the form of time was found,
His *sythe* revers'd, and both his pinions bound. *Pope.*

But, Stella, say, what evil tongue
Reports you are no longer young?
That time sits with his *sithe* to mow
Where erst fat Cupid with his bow.
Echo no more returns the cheerful sound
Of sharpening *sithes*. *Thomson's Summer.*

SITHE. *adv.* [Now contracted to *since*. See *SINCE*.] Since; in later times.

This over-running and wafting of the realm was the beginning of all the other evils which *sithence* have afflicted that land. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*

SITHES. *n. f.* Times. *Spenser.*

SITHNESS. *adv.* Since. *Spenser.*

SITTER. *n. f.* [from *sith*.]

1. One that sits.

The Turks are great *sitters*, and seldom walk; whereby they sweat less, and need bathing more. *Bacon.*

2. A bird that broods.

The oldest hens are reckoned the best *sitters*; and the youngest the best layers. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*

SITTING. *n. f.* [from *sith*.]

1. The posture of sitting on a seat.

2. The act of resting on a seat.

Thou knowest my down-sitting and mine up rising. *Psal.*

3. A time at which one exhibits himself to a painter.

Few good pictures have been finished at one *sitting*; neither can a good play be produced at a heat. *Dryden.*

4. A meeting of an assembly.

I'll write you down;
The which shall point you forth at every *sitting*,
What you must say. *Shakespeare.*

I wish it may be at that *sitting* concluded, unless the necessity of the time press it. *Bacon.*

5. A course of study uninterrupted.

For the understanding of any one of St. Paul's epistles, I read it all through at one *sitting*. *Locke.*

6. A time for which one sits without rising.

What more than madmen's reigns,
When one short *sitting* many hundred drains,
And not enough is left him to supply
Board-wages, or a footman's livery. *Dryden.*

7. Incubation.

Whilst the hen is covering her eggs, the male bird takes his stand upon a neighbouring bough, and amuses her with his songs during the whole time of her *sitting*. *Addison.*

SITUATE. *part. adj.* [from *situs*, Latin.]

1. Placed with respect to any thing else.

He was resolved to chuse a war, rather than to have Bretagne carried by France, being so great and opulent a duchy, and *situate* so opportunely to annoy England. *Bacon.*

Within a trading town they long abide,
Full fairly *situate* on a haven's side. *Dryden's Navi's Priest.*

The eye is a part so artificially composed, and commodiously *situate*, as nothing can be contrived better for use, ornament, or security. *Ray on the Creation.*

2. Placed; confiding.

Earth hath this variety from heav'n,
Of pleasure *situate* in hill and dale. *Milton's Parad. Lost.*

SITUATION. *n. f.* [from *situatus*, French.]

1. Local respect; position.

Prince Cesarini has a palace in a pleasant *situation*, and set off with many beautiful walks. *Addison's Italy.*

2. Condition; state.

Though this is a *situation* of the greatest ease and tranquillity in human life, yet this is by no means fit to be the subject of all men's petitions to God. *Rogers's Sermons.*

SIX. *n. f.* [from *six*, French.] Twice three; one more than five.

No incident in the piece or play but must carry on the main design; all things else are like *six* fingers to the hand, when nature can do her work with five. *Dryden.*

That of *six* hath many respects in it, not only for the days of the creation, but its natural consideration, as being a perfect number. *Brown's Vulgar Errata.*

SIX and seven. *n. f.* To be at *six* and *seven*, is to be in a state of disorder and confusion.

All is uneven,
And every thing is left at *six* and *seven*. *Shakespeare.*

In 1588, there sat in the see of Rome a fierce thundering friar, that would set all at *six* and *seven*, or at *six* and five, if you allude to his name. *Bacon.*

What blinder bargain e're was driv'n,
Or wager laid at *six* and *seven*. *Hudibras.*

John once, turned his mother out of doors, to his great sorrow; for his affairs went on at *six* and *seven*. *Arbutnot.*

The goddess would no longer wait;
But rising from her chair of state,
Left all below at *six* and *seven*,
Harnessed her doves and flew to heav'n. *Swift.*

SIXPENCE.

SIZ

SIXPENCE. *n. f.* [from *six* and *pence*.] A coin; half a shilling: Where have you left the money that I gave you?
Oh!—*sixpence* that I had. *Shakespeare.*

The wisest man might blush,
If D—lov'd *sixpence* more than he. *Pope.*

SIXSCORE. *adj.* [from *six* and *score*.] Six times twenty.

SIXSCORE and five miles it containeth in circuit. *Sandy.*

The crown of Spain hath enlarged the bounds thereof within this last *sixscore* years, much more than the Ottomans. *Bacon.*

SIXTEEN. *adj.* [from *six* and *teen*.] Six and ten.

I have been begging *sixteen* years in court. *Shakespeare.*

It returned the voice thirteen times; and I have heard of others that it would return *sixteen* times. *Bacon.*

If men lived but twenty years, we should be satisfied if they died about *sixteen* or eighteen. *Taylor.*

SIXTEENTH. *adj.* [from *six* and *teen*.] The sixth after the tenth; the ordinal of sixteen.

The first lot came forth to Jehoiarib, the *sixteenth* to Immer. *Chron. xxiv. 14.*

SIXTH. *adj.* [from *six*, Saxon.] The first after the fifth; the ordinal of six.

You are more clement than vile men,
Who of their broken debtors take
A *sixth*, letting them thrive again. *Shakespeare.*

There succeeded to the kingdom of England James the *sixth*, then king of Scotland. *Bacon.*

SIXTH. *n. f.* [from the adjective.] A sixth part.

Only the other half would have been a tolerable seat for rational creatures; and five *sixths* of the whole globe would have been rendered useless. *Cheyne's Philof. Principles.*

SIXTHLY. *adv.* [from *six*.] In the sixth place.

Sixthly, living creatures have more diversity of organs than plants. *Bacon.*

SIXTIETH. *adj.* [from *six* and *ty*, Saxon.] The tenth six times repeated; the ordinal of sixty.

Let the appearing circle of the fire be three foot diameter, and the time of one entire circulation of it the *sixtieth* part of a minute, in a whole day there will be but 86400 such parts. *Digby on Bodies.*

SIXTY. *adj.* [from *six* and *ty*, Saxon.] Six times ten.

When the boats were come within *sixty* yards of the pillar, they found themselves all bound, and could go no farther. *Bacon.*

Of which 7 times 9, or the year 63, is conceived to carry with it the most considerable fatality. *Brown's Vulg. Errata.*

SIXE. *n. f.* [perhaps rather *six*, from *incisa*, Latin; or from *offse*, French.] Bulk; quantity of superficies; comparative magnitude.

I ever narrated my friends,
With all the *sixe* that verity
Would without lapsing suffer. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*

If any decayed thing be new made, it is more fit to make her a *sixe* less than bigger. *Raleigh.*

The distance judg'd for shot of ev'ry *sixe*,
The linlocks touch, the pond'rous ball expires. *Dryden.*

Objects near our view are thought greater than those of a larger *sixe*, that are more remote. *Locke.*

The martial goddess,
Like thee, Telemachus, in voice and *sixe*,
With speed divine, from street to street she flies;
She bids the mariners prepare to stand. *Pope's Odyssey.*

2. [from *offse*, old French.] A settled quantity. In the following passage it seems to signify the allowance of the table: whence they lay a *sixer* at Cambridge.

'Tis not in thee
To cut off my train, to scant my *sizes*,
And, in conclusion, to oppose the bolt
Against my coming in. *Shakespeare's King Lear.*

3. Figurative bulk; condition.

This agrees too in the contempt of men of a less *sixe* and quality. *L'Estrange.*

They do not consider the difference between elaborate discourses, delivered to princes or parliaments, and a plain sermon, intended for the middling or lower *sixe* of people. *Swift.*

4. [from *Sisa*, Italian.] Any viscous or glutinous substance.

To *sixe*. *v. a.* [from the noun.]

1. To adjust, or arrange according to *sixe*.

The foxes weigh the geese they carry,
And ere they venture on a stream,
Know how to *sixe* themselves and them. *Hudibras.*

Two troops to march'd were never to be found,
Such bodies built for strength, of equal age,
In stature *six'd*. *Dryden's Knights Tale.*

2. [From *offse*.] To settle; to fix.

There was a statute for dispersing the standard of the exchequer throughout England; thereby to *sixe* weights and measures. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

3. To cover with glutinous matter; to besmear with *sixe*.

Sixen. *adj.* [from *sixe*.] Having a particular magnitude.

What my love is, proof hath made you know,
And as my love is *six'd*, my fear is so. *Shakespeare.*

SKE

That will be a great horse to a Welshman, which is but a small one to a Fleming; having, from the different breed of their countries, taken several *fixed* ideas, to which they compare their great and their little. *Locke.*

SKIZABLE. *adj.* [from *sixe*.] Reasonably bulky.

He should be purged, sweated, vomited, and starved, till he come to a *skizable* bulk. *Arbutnot.*

SIZER. or *Servitor*. *n. f.* A certain rank of students in the universities.

They make a scramble for degree:
Masters of all sorts and of all ages,
Keepers, sub-sizers, lackeys, pages. *Bp. Corbet.*

SIZERS. *n. f.* See *SCISSARS*.

A buttrice and pincers, a hammer and nails,
An apron and *sizers* for head and for tail. *Tusser.*

SIZINESS. *n. f.* [from *sixe*.] Glutinousness; viscosity.

In rheumatism, the *siziness* passes off thick contents in the urine, or glutinous sweats. *Floyer on the Humours.*

Cold is capable of producing a *siziness* and viscosity in the blood. *Arbutnot.*

SIZY. *adj.* [from *sixe*.] Viscous; glutinous.

The blood is *sizy*, the alkalescent salts in the serum producing coriaceous concretions. *Arbutnot on Diet.*

SKADOLE. *n. f.* [from *scadole*, Saxon.] Hurt; damage. *Diet.*

SKADDONS. *n. f.* The embryos of bees. *Bailey.*

SKEIN. *n. f.* [from *skein*, French.] A knot of thread or silk wound and doubled.

Why art thou then exasperate, thou idle immaterial *skein* of sleigh'd silk, thou tassel of a prodigal's purse? *Shakespeare.*

Our stile should be like a *skein* of silk, to be found by the right thread, not ravell'd or perplexed. Then all is a knot, a heap. *Ben. Johnson.*

Besides, so lazy a brain as mine is, grows soon weary when it has so entangled a *skein* as this to unwind. *Digby.*

SKAINSMATE. *n. f.* [I suppose from *skain*, or *skean*, a knife, and *mate*, a messmate.] It is remarkable that *mes*, Dutch, is a knife.

Scurvy knave, I am none of his flirt-gills;
I am none of his *skainsmates*. *Shakespeare's Romeo and Juliet.*

SKATE. *n. f.* [from *scate*, Saxon.]

1. A flat sea fish.

2. A sort of shoe armed with iron, for sliding on the ice: They sweep

On sounding *skates* a thousand different ways,
In circling poise swift as the winds. *Thomson.*

SKEAN. *n. f.* [Irish and Erse; *razene*, Saxon.] A short sword; a knife.

Any disposed to do mischief, may under his mantle privily carry his head-piece, *skain*, or pistol, to be always ready. *Spenser.*

The Irish did not fail in courage or fierceness, but being only armed with darts and *skaines*, it was rather an execution than a fight upon them. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

SKEGGER. *n. f.*

Little salmon called *skeggers*, are bred of such sick salmon that might not go to the sea, and though they abound, yet never thrive to any bigness. *Walton's Angler.*

SKELETON. *n. f.* [from *skelos*, Greek.]

1. [In anatomy.] The bones of the body preserved together as much as can be in their natural situation. *Quincey.*

When rattling bones together fly,
From the four corners of the sky;
When sinews o'er the *skeletons* are spread,
Those cloth'd with flesh, and life inspires the dead. *Dryden.*

A *skeleton*, in outward figure,
His meagre corpse, though full of vigour,
Would halt behind him were it bigger. *Swift.*

2. The compages of the principal parts.

The great structure itself, and its great integrals, the heavenly and elementary bodies, are framed in such a position and situation, the great *skeleton* of the world. *Hale.*

The schemes of any of the arts or sciences may be analyzed in a sort of *skeleton*, and represented upon tables, with the various dependencies of their several parts. *Watts.*

SKEELUM. *n. f.* [from *skelm*, German.] A villain; a scoundrel. *Skin.*

SKEP. *n. f.* [from *scapen*, lower Saxon, to draw.]

1. *Skep* is a sort of basket, narrow at the bottom, and wide at the top to fetch corn in.

A pitchfork, a doongfork, sieve, *skep*, and a bin. *Tusser.*

2. In Scotland, the repositories where the bees lay their honey is still called *skep*.

SKETICK. *n. f.* [from *sketique*, Gr. *sketique*, French.] One who doubts, or pretends to doubt of every thing.

Bring the cause unto the bar; whose authority none must disclaim, and least of all those *sketicks* in religion. *Dic. of Piety.*

Survey

Nature's extended face, then *sketicks* lay,
In this wide field of wonders can you find
No art. *Blackmore.*

With too much knowledge for the *sketicks* side,
With too much weakness for the stoicks pride,
Man hangs between. *Pope's Essay on Man.*

The